

JPRS-UPS-84-050

4 June 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

4 June 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Alleged Russophobia, Misinformation Hampers Emigre Life (A. Afanas'yev; GOLOS RODINY, No 10, 11, 1984).....	1
Russian 'Special Case' Myth Correcting Anti-Russian Stereotypes	
International Youth Organizations Meet in Bulgaria (A. Lopukhin, et al.; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 12, 18 Apr 84)..	9
International Union of Students Congress Youth Festival Preparatory Meeting	

NATIONAL

All-Union Conference on Teaching Russian to Preschoolers (G. Galeyeva; RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KAZAKHSKOY SHKOLE, No 3, Mar 84).....	11
Baku Hosts All-Union Journalists' Conference (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 28 Mar 84).....	15
Briefs USSR Anthem Statute	16

REGIONAL

Bagirov Speech at Azerbaijan CP Plenum (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 15 Mar 84).....	17
Georgian CP CC Buro Discusses Supreme Soviet Elections (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 24 Feb 84).....	27

Kirghiz KGB Chairman Attends Border Guard Celebration (SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 5 Mar 84).....	29
New Soviet Film on Ukrainian Nationalists Reviewed (L. Dmitruk; RABOCHAYA GAZETA, 28 Jan 84).....	32
Book on Komsomol Awards Sees First Printing in Estonian (Leonid Mikhaylov Interview; RAHVA HAAL, 5 Apr 84).....	35
Book Describes Tomsk Tatar Ethnography (R. K. Saltykova; OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR, SERIYA 5 ISTORIYA, No 6, Nov-Dec 83).....	38
Regional Seminar for Information Agency Workers (SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 25 Apr 84).....	39
Turkmen Deputy Procurator on Poor Transport Discipline (N. Yusupov; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 16 Mar 84).....	39
Armenian Section of USSR Sociological Society Formed (KOMMUNIST, 26 Apr 84).....	40
Jewish Obkom Chief on Success of Birobidzhan (L. Shapiro; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 6 May 84).....	40
Computers Merit More Emphasis in School Reform Project (Erkin Yoqubov; OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI, 14 Jan 84).....	41
Aytmatov Novel Used for Russian Instruction in Kirghizia (RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KIRGIZSKOY SHKOLE, No 1, Jan-Feb 84).....	41
Tambov Obkom Chief on Party Work (A. Khomyakov; PRAVDA, 17 Apr 84).....	42
Moscow Obkom Chief on Economic Development (V. Konotop; RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA, 18 Apr 84).....	42

INTERNATIONAL

ALLEGED RUSSOPHOBIA, MISINFORMATION HAMPERS EMIGRE LIFE

Russian 'Special Case' Myth

Moscow GOLOS RODINY in Russian No 10, 1984 pp 12-13

[Part one of article by A. Afanas'yev, candidate of philosophical sciences:
"Is it Difficult to be from Russia?"]

[Text] My memory steadfastly returns to this murder. I read about it recently in the newspapers. William Harvey, a driver for a local gas company, shot Tat'yana Zelenskaya, the daughter of the owners of a small store, point-blank, in the small city of Pittsfield, Vermont, in the American "hinterland." For a long while now you haven't been able to surprise anyone by murder in modern America, but when you ponder the motives of this crime, it goes beyond the bounds of a simple criminal case. One sees many guilty parties here...

Just why did Harvey kill the daughter of old Russian emigres? At the very first questioning he declared that he had shot only out of "patriotic motivations" and killed Zelenskaya "because of her Russian origin." She never had done anything bad to Harvey and there was only one motive for the murder: Zelenskaya was Russian. Brainwashed by anti-Russian propaganda, "superpatriot" Harvey fires point-blank at a completely innocent woman.

An atmosphere of active hostility toward the Russian people implanted by the official antisoviet hysteria now reigning in the United States can be perceived without apparent effort behind the crime of the ruthless puppet. Let's recall, for example, how after the provocation with the South Korean aircraft the thugs who committed outrages near the Soviet Embassy in Washington and at the USSR representation to the United Nations in New York carried posters "Kill the Russians." And it is far from the first time that the call to "kill the Russians" has sounded abroad.

The noisy western propaganda-information campaigns being conducted in recent years are marked with the stamp of a closer and closer convergence of anti-communism, antisovietism and Russophobia. "Don't Trust Moscow," "The Crafty Russians" and "Is the Kremlin Sincere?"--those are the headlines with which

many bourgeois publications abound in our days. Wicked shaggy bears sitting on the globe in service caps with red stars cast nooses onto entire continents from their covers. A social order of imperialism is being fulfilled--skilled conductors raise a hullabaloo about the far-fetched bugaboo of the "Soviet military threat," fermented on the threadbare assertion of "Russia's age-old aggressiveness."

Various circles of society in capitalist countries, under the influence of the enormous imperialist propaganda machine, often take on trust the fantasies about the "Soviet Union's aggressiveness" and "the fervent desire of Russians to establish world domination." And so the question is apropos and logical: Why do such insinuations have a broad circulation in the West and find a response among the population of capitalist countries?

As it did 66 years ago, so bourgeois ideology now also attempts to depict the October Revolution and the ideals of Leninism as "purely Russian" phenomena which have no "chance" in the West. One of bourgeois propaganda's chief arguments in the struggle against ideas of the October Revolution has been speculation about the allegedly "specific traits" of the Russian people.

The falsification of our country's past history is being used by today's bourgeois ideologues as a means of depicting the modern world in a light favorable to themselves. A substantiation of the thesis about "special" paths of Russia's development is a general feature of such distortions. The basis of Russia's historical development allegedly contains something unchangeable and "irrational" inherent only to the Russians.

You won't immediately find the "fathers" of the concept of "Russian exclusiveness." Certain representatives of Russian nobiliary-monarchal historiography of the 19th century and of the ideology of Slavophilism and pan-Slavism "lay claim" to this place. Long before the October Revolution foreign authors such as the notorious Marquis de Custine reiterated the "age-old expansionism of the Russians." Many reactionary, politically pointed variants of the theory of "Russian exclusiveness" were created by ideologues of the White emigre community--Berdyayev, Struve, Karpovich, Vernadskiy and Stepun--who exuded hatred for the people who were victorious in 1917.

How much dirt they splashed on their native people! Dirt which today's "experts on the USSR," who earn their living on the "age-long antagonism between Russia and the West" by whipping up both anti-Russian and anticommunist hysteria and who refer to the white emigre "diehards," spread with visible satisfaction on the pages of their "works." Many emigres who did not accept the October Revolution began to argue about Russia. Definitions such as "fanaticism," "dullness," "anarchy," "chance" and "spontaneity" began to appear, spiced with a fair measure of mysticism and the class fear which had been experienced. Such revelations were reinforced with discourse about the uniqueness of Russia's geographic environment, the Russians' special "messianism" and so on.

The russophobic White emigre "home without a homeland" impressed the western ideologues a great deal. And how! Foaming at the mouth, the Russians

themselves were asserting that allegedly a feeling of "inferiority" and mysticism has lived in the Russians since ancient times and that they themselves are "things and instruments without a soul." They began to explain our country's history by the "peculiarities" of the national cast of character, by the "fanaticism," "intolerance," "anarchism" and "mysteriousness of the Slavic soul" and by such rubbish as "Russian mothers swaddle their children too tightly" and this in turn determined the "Russians' inclination toward subordination to autocratic authority" in combination with the tendency "to abandon themselves to fits of violence."

Modern bourgeois ideologues also attempt to speculate in every way on the far-fetched "alien nature" of the Russian culture for Europeans and for the West in order to hinder the peaceful coexistence of capitalist and socialist countries and a relaxation of international tension. They have something here to borrow from the White emigres, who loved to argue that "Russia did not turn out well in the sense that Italy, England or France turned out well no matter what happened with them further." Turned out of the new, Soviet Russia by the people who were victorious in October, the counterrevolutionary emigres ended up in the West in an atmosphere where everything goes. This concerned not only freedom for expounding their "theories," but also freedom to say in general what they liked and how they liked about their homeland, just as long as it was depicted in an unseemly light.

Writings about the "suspicious" and "aggressive" Russians won a firm place in bourgeois books, journals, newspapers, and television and radio broadcasts. Little people who quite recently declared their allegiance to the ideals of pure arts and creative freedom and grandiloquently talked about their love for the Motherland--Voynovich, Brodskiy, Gladilin, Aksenov--have been sweating over such writings especially actively of late, profiteering on their Soviet origin. The "psychological warfare" centers made ideological buffoons of them, to put it mildly. "Prophecies," mysticism of the basest standards, flirting with the bigots, "repentances," and out-and-out angelic "sacrifices"--all this has to impress upon the western reader and viewer clear ideas about the "primitivism" of the Russian soul; ideas skillfully fabricated on the numerous slander production lines of bourgeois propaganda which exaggerates the "dissident" theme and advertises the "martyrs of freedom from Russia," the age-old bitter enemies of our socialist homeland, up to a total loss of common sense.

It stands to reason that the injection of russophobic sentiments in capitalist countries cannot be tied only with the activity of particular renegades from various "waves" of emigration. They merely act as lackeys of the imperialist reaction, which in the past always has concocted and continues to concoct dirty insinuations and anecdotes drummed into the minds of the peoples of western countries in an attempt to aggravate relations with the homeland of the October Revolution.

Our foreign countrymen could tell the native residents of these countries much that is truthful and interesting about the Russian people, their grand history and the present make-up of Soviet Russia. Rarely are any of them devoid of national feelings, feelings for the Motherland. The feeling for the Motherland

is one of the most complex manifestations of the human soul, one of the strongest, most effective and most durable concepts in the spiritual life of humankind. History tells us that it is very complicated to break the spiritual bonds with one's Motherland.

The Russian emigres have had a difficult history. They spent much effort after 1917 to substantiate the myth of "their Russia is not ours, and our Russia is not theirs." But the myth gradually fell to pieces: an awareness came that thanks to Soviet power Russia gained true magnificence and occupied a worthy place in the world. Others entirely divorced themselves abruptly from the emigre intriguers.

No, I'm not a refugee nor am I an emigre,
My Russian talent is for you, Mother,
And all my soul and all my thoughts are true
To you, the country which doomed me to life!
I have nothing to be sorry for to you, Russia:
I betrayed you neither in thought nor soul...

Many emigres could subscribe to these lines of Igor' Severyanin, overtaken by the revolution in Estonia and living there for many years.

The political demarcation of the emigre community reached extreme acuteness during World War II. The newspaper PRAVDA noted in November 1941 in connection with the growth of patriotic sentiments among Russians abroad after Hitler Germany's attack on the Soviet Union that "a national feeling, a feeling for the Motherland, also lives in a certain portion of the Russian emigre community, particularly young people who themselves did not personally fight against the Soviet land. Hitlerism with its program for annihilation and enslavement of the Slavic nations is especially alien to this feeling. . . . Hitler found only individual scoundrels, completely corrupt people devoid of all traces of national honor and conscience, among the Russian and Ukrainian White emigres. The calculation by German fascists that although Russian and Ukrainian people were hostile to Bolshevism they would undertake the basest kind of national betrayal and give up Russia in serving the German barons in any kind of significant numbers proved to be yet another miscalculation by Hitler." There are many such miscalculations by enemies of our country who attempt to make the emigre community into a Trojan horse in conducting hostile acts against the USSR.

Correcting Anti-Russian Stereotypes

Moscow GOLOS RODINY in Russian No 11, 1984 pp 12-13

[Conclusion of article by A. Afanas'yev, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Is it Difficult to be from Russia?"]

[Text] Question for the readers:

The author of this article writes that we would like each of you to ask himself or herself the question: "Have I done

everything to ensure that the West looks on my native people and my Motherland calmly, soberly and kindly?" We await your answers.

In recent years there has been a stepped-up polarization amidst the people who have moved from our country, representatives of the second and subsequent generations of emigres, under the influence of irreversible historical and political processes. The progressive and neutralist organizations of our foreign countrymen are making what contribution they can to the struggle for peace and social progress in many countries of the West--the United States, Australia, Finland, France, Argentina, Canada, Italy, the FRG, Belgium and so on.

In November 1982 PRAVDA noted that "the imperialist reaction always has counted on the emigre community. There are many malicious antisoviets, our irreconcilable enemies, within this mass that is diverse in national and social make-up. The present Washington administration uses them actively in the 'crusade' which has been declared against socialist countries. Having betrayed the Motherland, these people lost her forever. But despite the vicissitudes of the emigres' destiny, the majority of our foreign countrymen do not permit themselves to be drawn into the anticommunist adventures. Patriotically attuned emigres from our country's republics are proud of their ethnic kinship with the Soviet people, rejoice over their successes and strive to have contacts with the USSR."

The ideological situation amidst our foreign countrymen is very complex and specific, for on the one hand they are a target for the constant, daily onslaught of bourgeois propaganda and, on the other hand, their ethnic, cultural and historical roots determine the staunch desire to know the truth about the present of the homeland of their fathers and grandfathers. It has to be noted, of course, that the acquaintanceship of our foreign countrymen (especially the young generation) with the homeland of their fathers and grandfathers occurs under the difficult conditions of ideological confrontation of recent years. This acquaintanceship also often is hindered by the most diverse causes. Here is a noteworthy instance. A certain woman spoke at a Soviet-American meeting held in Prague in June 1983 within the framework of the Worldwide Assembly of Peaceloving Forces.

"I am an American of Russian origin," she declared. "My father participated in the Civil War against the Bolsheviks and later he left with the White emigration. I was born in the United States and knew about the Soviet Union only from stories of my father and of the American press. Even in my sleep I saw the commissars--terrible people with flushed faces who were dragging me somewhere. It is very, very difficult to overcome such nightmarish impressions when they are drummed in from childhood. But then I came here to Prague, found myself in a socialist country for the first time and talked with Russians. Now I see everything in a different light. I definitely wish to visit Moscow and learn more about the homeland of my forebears. Please don't give my name: I am here without father's knowledge; he wouldn't forgive me for this trip. He is old and I don't wish to disappoint him, but I will no longer allow everyone else to tell me fables about the bloodthirsty Russians."

We always have shown the heterogeneity of the emigre community in the pages of GOLOS RODINY: on the one hand the disintegration of antisoviet emigre groupings and the squalor of the anticommunist ideology and, on the other hand, the Soviet power's recognition by many of its former enemies. We have described the whimsical interlacing of the political struggle and have reflected about difficult human destinies, the agonizing reappraisal of values in the emigre community, and the difficult search for truth...

"Babies satisfactorily born." That was the message received by American President Truman in Potsdam in the summer of 1945. The code phrase announced the successful test of the atomic bomb. There were no signatures on the message, but had there been, they had to have included the names of the "fathers" of atomic weapons, including George Kistiakowsky. A well-known American scientist, former vice president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, an honorary doctor of Harvard University, Kistiakowsky is a person with a very contradictory fortune. Born in 1900, he left his native Kiev and his native land in the third year of the Revolution. He became an American citizen in 1933 and by the beginning of World War II Kistiakowsky was a star of the first magnitude in America's chemical sky. In Los Alamos, where the first atomic bomb was being made, he headed one of seven divisions, the explosives division...

An adviser to the U.S. president on science and technology from the late 1950's, Kistiakowsky attended all sessions of the National Security Council. He retired in January 1968, not because of age, but because of a conviction which matured tormentingly. He perceived that the military-industrial complex was leading the United States to the country's most profound and senseless militarization. In his words, a realization that the Soviet Union can and must be concerned with its security also arrived gradually. In recent years Kistiakowsky has subordinated all his knowledge, experience and eloquence to the vital need for preventing a nuclear catastrophe. If anybody is given to understand how it threatens the world, it is he.

A book by our countryman Peter Ustinov, who is known worldwide, entitled "My Russia," published in London last year, is permeated with concern for the fate of humankind, which is seriously threatened by the danger of a nuclear apocalypse. The book basically bears a historical nature and its author asserts that the Soviet Union now and Russia in the past never were a source "of military threat and aggression."

Publication of Peter Ustinov's book greatly alarmed the ringleaders of British propaganda. How could such a thing be written about Russia! "For Russia is our enemy," asserts a book reviewer in the pages of the London journal ECONOMIST, which lays claim to reliability, as he advises the author of "My Russia" in insulting tones, "to apply talent in other areas."

The observations of the recognized master of culture, who has visited our country repeatedly, about features of the Russian national character are interesting. "This is a people capable of enormous collective efforts where personal interests are sacrificed for the common cause. It demonstrated this quality repeatedly and this quality is reflected in particular in an ardent love and

understanding of nature and everything natural," writes Ustinov. "These are exceptionally poetic people. A poet who reads his poems in the open air in the city can cause a real traffic jam on the streets. And of course the Russians are unusually sensitive to rhythms and to the harmony of their music. . . . You clearly realize that a passion for culture is instilled in a surprising way in all people, who from childhood are inspired with the thought that art is a nationwide property."

Like Ustinov, the author of another book published last year in the Federal Republic of Germany and entitled "The Russians and Their Favorite Books" and with the subtitle "A Contribution Toward Understanding the Russians," needs no special advertising in the West. Klaus Mehnert is widely known for his works, which distort the essence of sociopolitical processes in the Soviet Union. His book "Soviet Man and His World" "thundered" in certain circles in particular. We will note that Mehnert knows our country from more than hearsay. He was born in prerevolutionary Moscow to the family of German manufacturers. He left Russia in 1914. In his words, even now he "is as fluent in Russian as if it were a native language." After the Revolution he traveled repeatedly to the USSR for lengthy periods of time.

The new book by the venerable Sovietologist is devoted to classical and modern Russian literature. In our view the author was able to show the make-up of the Soviet reader at large objectively and far from unsuccessfully. Mehnert notes that Russian citizens "as far away as Eastern Siberia" know Thomas Mann almost as well as the residents of Schwarzwald or Hamburg, they read Jack London and Ernest Hemingway almost as well as Americans, and they read Alexandre Dumas and Jules Verne almost as well as the French. Orienting himself naturally toward the western reader, Mehnert considers it necessary to emphasize that the Russians read foreign writers "not because it is required of them, but out of interest."

Mehnert makes no attempt to conceal his political views and convictions. He openly writes that he feels sympathies toward our country's nations, especially the Russian people, but he rejects the political system of socialism. The book also contains enough hackneyed phrases, terminology and reservations, which have become traditional in western literature devoted to the Soviet Union, with which one can in no way agree. "The Russians and Their Favorite Books" does not draw attention by these anticommunist and antisoviet cliches which set one's teeth on edge. It draws attention by conclusions such as that "patriotism is the most clearly expressed of the social emotions which authors and their heroes experience. We have to take it seriously. . . . This patriotism . . . is reflected very vividly in peaceful achievements--in literature, music, art, tecture and science. And so it depends on us whether or not we will become friends of the Russians and respect their cultural achievements or, rejecting their regime, we indiscriminately condemn them and thus end up in a position which will bring us nothing positive."

Generalizing extensive factual material, Klaus Mehnert notes the special role and importance of so-called "military prose" devoted to events of the past turmoil of war and shares his views about the reasons for the special popularity of this literature with the Soviet reader.

"For the Russians, the victory over Hitler and over a most powerful war machine is a historic victory for the USSR. . . . And as a German I would like to make one other remark. Not one country suffered from fascism as the USSR did. It might be expected that Soviet authors of books about the war will contribute to a perpetuation of the anti-German sentiments. . . . But I believe that the most popular Russian war novels have contributed over the last two decades not to a kindling, but to an elimination of anti-German sentiments. By the way, even the Germans, who are the most frequent western visitors to the USSR, rarely notice any kind of enmity toward themselves on the part of Soviet citizens." Mehnert of course has to be corrected immediately: there never were, nor are there now any "anti-German feelings" in the Soviet people.

"At the end of the 20th century our earth has become so small," writes Mehnert, "and the lives of its residents have been subjected to such a great threat that prevention of a catastrophe presumes sober reflection." In a situation which the author qualifies as "exceptionally explosive," he speaks out against "categorical defamation of the ideological enemy." To the contrary, concludes Mehnert, we have to know as much as possible about him and about his spiritual world. It would appear difficult not to agree with this conclusion.

And having told about the books of Peter Ustinov and Klaus Mehnert, about the political demarcation amidst numerous foreign countrymen, and about outbursts of Russophobia provoked by the imperialist reaction, we would like the reader of GOLOS RODINY to ask himself the question: "Have I done everything to ensure that the West looks on my native people and my Motherland calmly, soberly and kindly!"

0004
CSH: 1830/413

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS MEET IN BULGARIA

International Union of Students Congress

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian publishes on 12 April 1984 on page 4 a 300-word report by special correspondents A. Lopukhin and Yu. Sovtsov on the opening on 10 April of the 14th Congress of the International Union of Students [IUS] in Sofia, Bulgaria. It reports speeches to the congress by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee general secretary and Bulgarian Council of State chairman; and Shrinivasan Kunalan, IUS general secretary. Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian publishes on 13 April 1984 on page 5 a 500-word Lopukhin and Sovtsov report on speeches to the IUS congress by: A.V. Zhuganov, USSR Komsomol Central Committee secretary and head of the Soviet delegation; Stanka Shopova, Bulgarian Dimitrov Communist Union of Youth Central Committee first secretary; and Romesh Chandra, World Peace Council president. Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian publishes on 15 April 1984 on page 3 a 300-word Lopukhin and Sovtsov report on a speech to the IUS congress by A.G. Lun'kov, USSR Students Union chairman. Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian publishes on 17 April 1984 a 500-word Lopukhin and Sovtsov report on the concluding session of the IUS congress. It includes accounts of interviews with congress attendees: Stanka Shopova; Ruth Cadbury, British National Union of Students Executive Committee member; Diter Donnermayer, FRG Students Sports Association directorate member; and a pseudonymous "Martin Gonzalez," a member of the University of Uruguay Students Federation. It reports the presence at the congress of V.M. Mishin, USSR Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, who was in Sofia for a preparatory meeting for a World Youth Festival to be held in Moscow. The congress admitted to membership student organizations from Papua-New Guinea, Malawi and Lesotho. The congress also elected an IUS secretariat, executive committee and financial committee; it elected Miroslav Stepan (Czechoslovakia) as IUS president and Georgos Mikaelides (Cyprus) as secretary.

Youth Festival Preparatory Meeting

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian publishes on 18 April 1984 on page 3 a 600-word Lopukhin and Sovtsov report on the opening of the second session of the International Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth Festival to be held in Moscow in the summer of 1985. It summarizes speeches to the session by: Milko Balev, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and V. M. Mishin, USSR Komsomol Central Committee first secretary and head of the Soviet delegation to the session. Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian publishes on

20 April 1984 on page 3 a 300-word Lopukhin and Sovtsov report on interviews with attendees: James Steel, U.S. Communist Union of Youth national chairman; Vesa Jusila, Finnish National Students Union president; and Anton Chaverua, SWAPO league deputy secretary. Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian publishes on 21 April 1984 on page 3 a 400-word Lopukhin and Sovtsov report on the conclusion of the session which summarizes interviews with attendees: Welmoose Czerweny, World Federation of Democratic Youth general secretary; and Klaus-Jurgen Kohaus, International Union of Liberal and Radical Youth Bureau member.

CSO: 1807/210

NATIONAL

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON TEACHING RUSSIAN TO PRESCHOOLERS

Alma-ata RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KAZAKHSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 3, Mar 84 (signed to press 28 Feb 84) pp 58-60

[Article by G. Galeyeva in the column "Information, Chronicle": "Problems of Teaching Preschoolers the Russian Language"]

[Text] The All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on "Teaching the Russian Language in National Nursery Schools" took place in Moscow on December 21-23, 1983. Prominent scientists, associates of the country's scientific research institutes and pedagogical VUZ's, and workers in national nursery schools of the union republics participated in its work.

USSR Deputy Minister of Education M. I. Zhuravleva opened the conference. She emphasized the great social significance of teaching the Russian language to preschool children, and she noted the definite successes in the organizational-pedagogical work of all-union and republic ministries and scientific and preschool institutions, highlighting the problems of the theory and practice of teaching the Russian language to non-Russian preschoolers that need to be worked out and primarily the questions of improving the methods of training personnel and providing an educational-material base for the studies.

The reports and speeches of the well-known academic leaders contained the idea that Russian language instruction should be set up on a solid scientific basis and should contribute to the all-round development of the child's personality.

As noted in the report of Academician N. M. Shanskiy, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Russian Language Instruction in National Schools, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, research in the area of pedagogy, linguistics, psychology, and linguistic didactics enabled scientists to come to a solution of the most important problem: working out the linguistic didactic principles of instruction. In this matter, all characteristics and capabilities of preschool children should be taken into account, particularly the preschooler's active cognitive position, his vocal organs' flexibility, and at the same time the fact that he tires easily and is lively. Russian language instruction should be entertaining while keeping in mind that the entertaining part should not be off the subject, rather on it.

The basic principles of didactics as applied to the preschool age were dealt with in the report of N. N. Podd'yakov, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and corresponding member, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. The speaker listed them as providing positive motivation toward the teaching process, every kind of stimulation of children's creativity at all stages of instruction especially when they are learning set knowledge and skills, formation of positive emotions, and providing a close connection between cognitive and other types of work. These positions should also be taken into account in teaching a second language.

In her report, I. A. Zimnyaya (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages imeni M. Torez) defined the initial basic psychological information that determines success in teaching a second language. It is internal involvement and inclusion of association in the activity (for a child, it is playing activity). The speaker turned the attention of the conference's participants to the fact that multilingualism is usually considered an exception, and monolingualism is the norm and rule. It is necessary to overcome this stereotype thinking, the idea of what is normal in a given case and what is an exception; otherwise an internal prejudice against deviating from the norm and a reluctance to study a second language are created. At our society's present stage of development, speaking a single language is not the norm, but a deviation from it. There are two ways to learn a second language: when the native language is completely excluded and when both languages are equal. I. A. Zimnyaya notes that in the second situation we work on switching from one language to another so that the child would learn two ways of expressing one idea.

Other speakers also dealt with the question of the native language's role and place and the consideration of its features when working out linguistic didactic principles. A. P. Velichuk (Scientific Research Institute of National Schools, RSFSR Ministry of Education) pointed out the undesirable tendency to present the Russian language in the logic of another language although the mechanism of learning it is coded in the system of the Russian language itself.

M. P. L'vov (Moscow State Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin), corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, lists a developed, well-formed speech organs positive emotions, a rich speech environment, requirements, and also active involvement of the child himself and his recognition of his own speech and others as factors that ensure speech development in the native language. The speaker said that it ^{still} has to be studied to what extent these characteristics and factors of developing native speech may contribute to the basis of passive learning of the Russian language.

L. P. Krysin (Institute of Linguistics, USSR Academy of Sciences) dealt with the factor that complicates Russian language instruction: regional variation in contemporary Russian language. The speaker drew a practical conclusion from this: It is necessary to teach on the basis of the best examples of Russian literary speech, using recorded tapes--this forms the basis of passive learning of the Russian language.

The many-sided role of nonverbal activities and their great effect on the formation and development of speech in a second language were noted in the interesting report of I. N. Gorelov (Saratov State University), who emphasized that a child perceives very keenly the difference between speech and nonspeech activities; therefore, the teacher should sincerely live the same life as the children.

In the report of N. V. Imedadze (Tbilisi State Pedagogical Institute), which was concerned with the problems of early bilingualism, it was noted that knowing two languages is a good condition for the child's cognitive development, for which a second language, particularly Russian, must not be abstract, but a language with a definite personality; from this it follows that it is desirable to entrust Russian language instruction in nursery schools to a teacher who has received a specialized philological education.

In the reports of F. A. Sokhin (Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences) and A. M. Shakhnarovich (Institute of Linguistics, USSR Academy of Sciences), the idea was clearly expressed that the teaching process must be set up with consideration for the psychological characteristics of learning a language, both native and nonnative: The child does not learn by set models, but by rules for expressing his thoughts. Therefore, Russian language instruction should consist of equipping the children with the methods of speech activity and be based on their awareness of speech rules. A. M. Shakhnarovich emphasized that the situation of teaching a nonnative language must be set up differently than when teaching a native language.

The practical possibilities of accomplishing some tasks of teaching non-Russian preschoolers the Russian language were examined in the report of G. S. Galeeva (Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences imeni Altynsarin), who described the didactic material for Russian language lessons that includes cards with item and story pictures, conventional signs, and letters. Working under the teacher's guidance with "materialized" words, it is considerably easier for a child to assimilate some of the Russian language's grammatical forms, particularly prepositional forms.

As noted at the conference, success in Russian language instruction is greatly determined by the selection of the optimum methods of working with children. A considerable part of the reports and speeches was devoted to games as a leading method in preschool pedagogy. In the report of Ye. I. Negnevitskaya (Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences), the basic requirements were defined for games both from the standpoint of a speech activity (the necessary availability of communicative tasks, motive, and a plan for expression, forming by a productive method and not by imitation and the over-all trend of activity for accomplishing communicative tasks) and from the standpoint of psychological activity (the play character of communicative activities).

The theory and practice of games as a teaching method were expressed in the reports of L. G. Urushadze (Georgia), N. V. Kudykina (the Ukraine),

E. O. Rayt (Latvia), R. F. Kadyrova (Uzbekistan), T. G. Kunasheva (Kabardino-Balkariya), and Ye. Yu. Protasova (Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education, USSR Academy of Sciences). In them it was noted that didactic games should be directed toward accomplishing all the tasks of teaching the Russian language, primarily learning through the methods of speech activity. The significance of games was also noted in the reports of scientists that dealt with the problems of Russian language instruction in the conditions of a national school. Ye. V. Kotok (Scientific Research Institute of Russian Language Instruction in National Schools, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences) pointed out the error of the opinion that school is not the place for games. He emphasized that there is a place in school for everything that is good for a child, and playing is good for him.

The organizational-pedagogical questions of developing programs, educational-methodical complexes, and providing continuation of the work of nursery schools and schools were also discussed at the conference.

COPYRIGHT: "Russkiy yazyk i literatura v kazakhskoy shkole," 1984

12478

CSO: 1830/411

NATIONAL

BAKU HOSTS ALL-UNION JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 March 1984 carries on page 1 a 600-word report on the opening session of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference "Journalism—Effective Training Tool: Topical Questions of the Journalist's Trade." The conference is being conducted by the USSR Union of Journalists, the CPSU Central Committee's Department of Journalism of the Academy of Social Sciences, and is a clear example of the enormous significance the party attaches to raising the level of qualifications of journalists.

Participants in the conference include: L.N. Spiridonov, head of the newspaper sector of the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Department; A.G. Mendeleyev, head of the CPSU Central Committee's Department of Letters; F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers; A.F. Dashdamirov, head of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Propaganda Department and Agitation; I.A. Zubkov, deputy chairman of the administration of the USSR Union of Journalists.

Professor M.F. Nenashev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, gave a report titled: "The Role of the Mass Media in the Ideological Work of the Party."

R.E. Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, read a report titled "Ideological Support for the Socioeconomic Development Plans by the Mass Media."

V.P. Smirnov, Doctor of Historical Sciences and professor at the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report titled "Topical Problems of the Journalists' Trade."

V.V. Ovchinnikov, political observer of the newspaper PRAVDA read a report titled "The Importance of Studying Nationality Traits for a Genuinely Internationalist, Class Approach to Foreign Reality."

Participants in the conference laid flowers at the monument to Lenin and a wreath on the memorial to the 26 Baku commissars. The conference will continue its work on 28 April.

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

USSR ANTHEM STATUTE--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 April 1984 morning edition carries on page 2 the 1,200-word text of the "Statute on the State Anthem of the USSR" which sets out the conditions surrounding the performance of the anthem in public places. The statute consists of 14 points governing the time, manner, and place of performance and is signed by "T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium." [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1800/385

REGIONAL

BAGIROV SPEECH AT AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by First Secretary of the AzCP Central Committee at its plenum of March 14, 1984, abridged version]

[Excerpts] Comrades! A significant personal contribution to the collective activities of the Central Committee and its Politburo in formulating the party's meticulously weighed and realistic course at the current stage, a course aimed at perfecting developed socialism, was made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. His untimely demise brought deep pain to the hearts of millions of Soviet people and all progressive mankind. In these sorrowful days of mourning the toilers of Azerbaijan, like the entire Soviet people, have closed ranks behind the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, demonstrating with new force their unqualified support for the party's general line, their ardent desire to implement it with even greater persistence.

Conducted in an atmosphere of unanimity and cohesion, the special plenum of the Central Committee elected as its general secretary Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding personality of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a highly experienced leader of the Leninist mold endowed with vast political and organizational talents, an unflinching fighter for peace and communism.

In his speech at the plenum Konstantin Ustinovich formulated the fundamental goals of the internal and external policies of the party and the state, the key directions to be pursued in the country's further socioeconomic development, in the improvement of the style and quality of our work and in the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace.

The February plenum of the Central Committee, the speech delivered there by K. U. Chernenko, demonstrated to the whole country, the whole world, the consistent continuity of the policy conducted by Soviet Communists. "Continuity," Konstantin Ustinovich stressed "is not an abstract concept, but a real, living matter. Its essential meaning is that we must continue our forward march without stopping. We must move on, leaning on everything achieved in the past, creatively enriching it, concentrating the collective

thought and energy of communists, the working class and the entire nation on unresolved issues, on the key problems of the present and the future. All this must awaken in us an increased sense of duty."

The communists and all the toilers of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, wholeheartedly welcomed the results of the special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the post of General Secretary of the Central Committee, and declared their firm resolve to implement the directives of Lenin's party with even greater persistence and energy.

A document of great political importance is Comrade K. U. Chernenko's vivid, profoundly substantive speech at his meeting with voters of the Kuybyshev electoral district of Moscow.

The theses and conclusions contained in Konstantin Ustinovich's speeches serve to arm party organizations, every communist, every toiler with a militant program of action. These assume special significance now, at a time when the efforts of the party and the people are concentrated on effecting profound qualitative changes in our productive forces, on further developing production relations, reshaping the entire system of administration and fundamentally improving politico-educational work, the main roads to the perfection of developed socialism and the gradual transition to communism. The party organization of Azerbaijan perceives the directives and instructions voiced by K. U. Chernenko as policies to be strictly adhered to and implemented.

After the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which adopted a firm policy of strengthening discipline and order, positive changes have occurred in all areas of life, production growth rates have accelerated, all economic indicators show improvement. The prestige of the Soviet state of the international arena has been enhanced even more. The important thing now, as the February plenum emphasized, is to maintain the tempo achieved, encourage the general inclination toward the practical solution of problems, persistently heighten the level of party and state administration of the economy and more actively develop all positive tendencies, lending them a stable character.

Today at this plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee we must subject to exhaustive analysis the work of the republic party organization and determine its precise tasks in implementing the decisions adopted by the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the theses and conclusions contained in the communications of Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

Comrades! The February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee devoted much attention to key problems of the economy. It set these goals to greatly accelerate the development of the national economy, overcome the difficulties encountered by the country in the late 70s and early 80s, develop the creative aspirations of the masses, unify them ideologically and organizationally on the basis of tested Leninist principles and methods.

Industrial output growth in the Nakhichevan' ASSR, the cities of Baku, Mingechaur and Yevlakh is higher than the republic's average. The labor

collectives there are consistently producing more goods and improving their quality.

Efficiency indicators for the republic as a whole have improved. Productivity of labor rose by 3.7 percent, which exceeds the target figure. Over two thirds of all labor collectives successfully carry out their socialist obligations and counterplans, overfulfilling their plan for productivity growth by one and more percentage points.

The number of enterprises not coping with their plans for sales, production volume and productivity has dwindled by one half. 375 industrial enterprises, or 80 percent of their total, honored their contractual obligations regarding shipments of their products, as against 66 percent for the corresponding period of the year before.

Good results have been achieved in 1983 and the first two months of the current year by the agroindustrial sector. In January-February over 500 million rubles' worth of foodstuffs were produced, with productivity growth exceeding 6 percent. For many commodities the target figures were met in physical terms as well. Among those who successfully coped with their plan assignments were enterprises of the ministries of the Food Industry, the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and other ministries and departments of the food-processing industry.

Well underway and well organized are preparations for spring-crop planting, repairs of agricultural machinery, work in the winter fields, orchards and vineyards. Livestock farms are steadily increasing productivity. In January-February state purchases of cattle and poultry rose by 13 percent, milk by 5, eggs by 4 percent. The milk yield per cow and water buffalo increased by 9 kilograms, the average delivery weight of a head of cattle by 15 kilograms to 346 kilograms.

Some positive changes are occurring in capital construction. More fixed-capital facilities and housing have been commissioned and more construction and installation work accomplished than in the same period of last year. The plan assignment for productivity growth has been surpassed.

Also overfulfilled was the plan for freight turnover. The welfare of the people is rising steadily. Compared to the same period of the year before retail sales are up by 3.5 percent. Public eating facilities fulfilled their commodity turnover plans. The consumer service sector increased the volume of its services to the public by 10 percent. There was a rise in the population's income, as well as in payments from public consumption funds.

The results of the last two months, comrades, therefore allow us to state that a solid basis has been created for the successful overall implementation of economic and social development plans for 1984 and the first four years of the five-year plan.

At the same time, analyzing our performance from the vantage point of the high requirements put forward by the December and February plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, we see quite a few shortcomings and flaws in the work of many industries, industrial enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the republic, untapped reserves and possibilities.

First and foremost, in no way can the current growth rate of mean daily industrial output be deemed satisfactory. For the past two months that figure is only 2 percent. In the same period 6.8 percent of all industrial enterprises did not meet their assignments for sales of their products, and 5.6 percent--for volume of production, and with many of them the lag has become chronic.

The leadership of oil- and gas-extracting associations must vastly improve their work, raise discipline in every subdivision and oilfield, bring order to the repair process, stabilize and make accident-proof the work of every well. We must put a stop to long periods of underfulfillment of drilling operation plans. Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must raise the level of party supervision of the industry, heighten management's sense of responsibility for the state of affairs in this key sector of the republic's economy.

Unsatisfactory work is being done by some enterprises of the ministries of Light Industry, Timber and Wood Processing, Construction Materials, the instrument-making and automotive industries. Output is less than it was last year at such major associations as Bakstankroprom, Bakelektrobytpribor, Azerrybprom, the tube-rolling plant, the synthetic rubber factory, and some others.

Significantly lower than the figure for the republic at large is the industrial growth rate achieved by the cities of Kirovabad, Sumgait, Ali-Bairamly and the Ordjonikidzevskiy, Nasiminskiy and Karadagskiy rayons of Baku. In the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and in Lenkoran' industrial output even fell below last year's.

These shortcomings are the result of errors made in the supervision of enterprises by the relevant ministries, departments and party committees. We likewise see them as stemming from miscalculations by the sectorial departments of the Central Committee as well as by the Council of Ministers and the State Planning Commission of the republic.

Analysis shows that if all our enterprises had fulfilled their plans, and this could and should have been achieved, the growth rate for the republic at large would have been 5.5 instead of 5.0 percent. As you remember, this is the precise target laid down by the last plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. Party and Soviet organs, industrial executives must proceed from this figure in their everyday activities, they must so organize work in the labor collectives that the industry of the republic achieve it for the year as a whole. Only with a 5.5 percent increase in production can the republic realistically hope to implement the five-year plan in the field of industry.

The February plenum of the Central Committee once again bluntly stressed the significance of strengthening plan and state discipline, the unqualified fulfillment of contractual obligations relating to product deliveries. This latter indicator is fast becoming the pivotal one in assessing the performance of an enterprise.

Overall, the industry of the republic fulfilled its sales plan by 97.1 percent; 102 associations and enterprises, or 21.4 percent of their total number, failed to carry out their assignment. Delivery discipline is especially lacking in enterprises of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Light Industry, the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, "Azerrybprom," the chemical industry and others.

We have said time and again that fulfilling the plan in nomenclatures should be regarded as a matter of law by every labor collective, but no perceptible changes for the better have occurred. For the first two months of the year the production of 18 of the 42 most important industrial goods the Central Statistical Administration keeps track of fell short of the target figure, among them petroleum and petroleum products, rolled ferrous metals, steel piping, automobile tires, cotton fabrics, knitwear, canned fruit and vegetables.

The Council of Ministers of the republic, the State Planning Commission, the ministries and departments must probe deep into the reasons for these failures, plant by plant and item by item, draft and implement concrete measures to enable every collective to fulfill its plan and to make up in the shortest possible time the deficit accumulated since the start of the year.

It is our duty to make every effort in the first months of the year not only to get into the annual plan's stride, but to overfulfill it by carrying out all our obligations.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs with productivity must, of course, be set right, and without delay. What we expect from industrial executives and party organizations is concrete and purposeful daily efforts to utilize to the hilt all factors that contribute to the growth of productivity. We have in mind in particular the accelerated assimilation of new machines and advanced technology, progressive high-productivity equipment, stepped-up retooling of plants, a sharp reduction in manual labor.

The struggle to reduce production costs must also be intensified. Not everywhere do we have a rosy picture with regard to the utilization of material, fuel and energy resources. Still very high is wastage of metal at machine-building plants, loss of electricity in the circuits and natural gas during transportation, overconsumption of fuel, cement and other materials. Although last year the republic as a whole fulfilled its plan for reducing production costs, 75 enterprises allowed those costs to rise.

Of course, it will not be easy for the republic to achieve an above-plan increase in productivity by 1 percentage point and an additional reduction in production costs of 0.5 percentage points, but it must and can be done.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist party is convinced that our cadres are capable of mobilizing all their strength, know-how and knowledge of the masses to carry out these global tasks.

Comrades! The February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee reaffirmed the fact the supreme goal of the party's work has always been and remains the improvement of the Soviet people's material well-being. This year the republic's assignment for the production of consumer goods is fixed at a high level: It is to grow by no less than 5 percent.

Top management personnel and party organizations responsible for the state of affairs in light industry and local industry must draw some serious conclusions. This kind of work cannot be allowed to continue. This is not the first time that we speak of foul-ups in maneuvering commodity resources, the unimpeded movements of goods to the mass customer, of shortcomings in the quality of trade and consumer services offered. To change things for the better here requires no investments that run into millions of rubles. All that is required is a sense of high party responsibility, a willingness to put your heart in your work, to subordinate the efforts of all labor collectives in retail trade and consumer services to the attainment of this goal. Local party and soviet organs must likewise work more actively to that same end.

I consider it necessary to focus some attention on the work of Azerittifak. The governing board of that organization is out of touch with the demands of the modern age, its leadership relies rather on the natural course of events and tends to blame its mistakes on so-called objective reasons. What they do not see is that all their shortcomings are rooted in the listless, unenterprising work and the lack of responsibility of their cadres. Azerittifak, in addition to improving the performance of its trade outlets, must expand its operations in the industrial processing of agricultural products and improve its procuring activities in every way possible.

The work of transport organizations does not comply in full measure with the demands of the party. The shortcomings here stem first and foremost from the lack of discipline and organization displayed by transport workers and consignees alike. No transport can cope with the ever-increasing amounts of cargoes if rolling stock stands idle most of the time under loading and unloading operations. For the republic as a whole the above-normal idle time lost by rolling stock led to the deployment of an additional 1500 railroad cars.

Ways to resolve the problems of transport were spelled out by Politburo member, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade A. G. Aliyev at his meetings with voters of the Baku-Leninskiy electoral district and with the aktiv of the republic's railroad workers. The advice and recommendations offered by him will lead to greater efficiency and higher quality in the work of transport, to the complete satisfaction of the transportation needs of the economy and the population.

The communications of Comrade K. U. Chernenko especially emphasize the significance of capital construction on which the entire future of our national economy depends. There are many problems in this industry whose resolution calls for better current and long-range planning, a much improved organization thereof and the reshaping of the whole system of material and technical supply.

Yesterday the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Buro reviewed the results achieved in the implementation of the AzCP Central Committee decree of 18 January 1983 and drafted concrete measures to ensure the timely construction and commissioning of the most important industrial, agricultural and social services projects in 1984.

The socialist commitments made this year by toilers of the fields and farms are quite high, but we have all the objective opportunities to surpass them by a significant margin. This, of course, is no easy task. In order to exceed these goals we must above all channel the efforts of rural workers to further improve agricultural techniques and to eliminate disproportions in yields.

The wintering of cattle is proceeding well: In the period elapsed the production of meat, milk and eggs increased. The milk yield per cow or water buffalo rose 22 percent, the weight per head of cattle delivered for slaughter by 19 kilograms. However, we have every possibility to attain even higher figures. Before wintering ends they should be doubled, the production of eggs even tripled.

We are now entering the most difficult phase of wintering in that the supplies of fodder are running out. Of paramount importance therefore, is making the most rational use of every kilogram of feed, preventing the slightest losses of fodder. It is important at this stage to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of every fodder plant and shop, heighten its nutritional value and feed it to the livestock only in prepared form.

Our rayon agroindustrial associations (RAPO) have so far not spoken their last word. Many of them have remained in the formative stage for an inexcusably long period of time. Apparently the time has come to sum up the positive aspects of their work, to breathe into it a greater sense of initiative, optimism and responsibility. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must render RAPO's all the assistance necessary, strengthen party supervision of the performance of cadres at every level of the agroindustrial complex.

Comrades! Our party has always considered the nurturing of conscious labor discipline as the cornerstone of all its work. Strengthening discipline, order and organization is the foundation upon which the normal functioning of public production rests. Without it a regular production rhythm, good quality and high productivity are unthinkable.

The republic party organization works persistently at strengthening discipline, order and organization in all spheres of the economy and public life, considering it a task of the utmost importance. These efforts were given an

added impulse of great mobilizing power by the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the joint CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions decree "On intensifying work to strengthen socialist labor discipline." In our republic the practical implementation of the tasks set forth in these very important party documents is in full swing.

That these efforts are yielding positive results is witnessed to by the steady decline in worktime lost in every branch of the economy, every city and rayon of the republic. In the last three years the average time loss per worker has been reduced 1.7 times in industry and over 1.5 in construction. Also down are overtime, truancy, tardiness and excused absence from work. Today 400 labor collectives operate without a single truant. Labor turnover has dropped too. This change for the better in the discipline situation was an important factor in the successful implementation of our socialist obligations for 1983 and the first three years of the eleventh five-year plan.

At the same time, critically analyzing our achievements, we must point out that the problem of strengthening discipline, order and organization in the republic's economy remains acute.

Special attention must be devoted to bettering health care, expanding prophylactic measures to reduce sickness-induced losses of worktime, improve working conditions and comply with safety regulations. It is equally necessary to further improve the work regimen of enterprises providing consumer services to the population.

As emphasized by the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the current system of managing the economy, our entire economic mechanism, in fact, requires serious reform. Work in that direction has already begun. It includes a wide-ranging experiment to expand the rights and enhance the responsibility of enterprises.

We must utilize more effectively the reserves inherent in the brigade form of labor organization and stimulation, the brigade contract, increase the number of all-round and multiple teams using cost-accounting principles with payment by the end result and inteam wage distribution based on the coefficient of each man's labor contribution. Efforts must be undertaken to enhance party influence in the brigades, to create in the very near future a party in every one of them with a party organizer to head it in the early stages.

Comrades! For all the importance of the immediate tasks about which we speak here today, the party demands that we do not lose sight of long-range problems. In charting a course for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan in the twelfth five-year plan, the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) together with the ministries and departments should proceed from comrade K. U. Chernenko's indication that "the new five-year plan must above all serve as the starting point for deep qualitative changes in production, a five-year plan marking the turning point in the intensification of every branch of our national economy."

With these directives in mind, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions must generalize the experience gained in the republic in the matter of heightening efficiency and quality, and on that basis activate the working masses' movement to raise productivity, accelerate scientific and technological progress, strengthen the integration of science and production and intensify the struggle for economy in the use of material and technical resources. Popular initiative has always been a powerful lever in the development of the economy. As noted at the February plenum, for every major achievement our country is indebted in greater or lesser degree to a creative initiative by some labor collective. That is why it is so important for party committees and production leaders to hear the word emanating from the workers' midst, the front line of socialist construction, to hold council with men of toil.

And one more subject. The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party continue to receive a significant number of papers, information and reference materials from the ministries and departments. Forwarded to the Central Committee in the last three years were 2375 letters and telegrams requesting assistance in resolving production problems.

We must do away with the established practice of ministries and departments sending all manner of economy-related documents to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. It is merely an attempt on their part to shore up their narrow bureaucratic position, to insure themselves against possible non-fulfillment of plans.

The work of local soviets and their permanent commissions should be activated, the practice of deputies' inquiries expanded, organs answerable as the soviets, as well as other organizations should be made to regularly present accounts of their work at sessions of the soviets, especially if the question concerns implementation of voters' mandates. "In general," said comrade K. U. Chernenko at his election rally, "the controlling powers of the local soviets must be greatly enlarged. There is vast room for action here."

The party demands that we do not let up in the struggle against such disgraceful phenomena as squandering state resources, falsification of reports, abuse of power, thievery, misappropriation of funds and bribe-taking. This line will be pursued continuously and relentlessly. There is and will be no leniency here for anyone. These questions demand the constant attention of party organizations, organs of people's control, law enforcement and justice.

The upcoming reform of the general education and vocational school systems opens up wide possibilities for the communist education of our youth. Drafted by the CPSU Central Committee, the project has been put before the entire people for discussion. The toilers of our republic have given the project their ardent approval, perceiving it as a document of immense historical significance which consolidates the achievements of the Soviet school system and points the way to its further development. About 200 thousand suggestions and remarks were made by the population of our republic in the course of

the draft's discussion. In the not so distant future we will have to do much organizational and mass-political work to implement the school reform law.

In the struggle for the successful implementation of the party's plans, for the ideological and moral shaping of the personality, we must make more active use of newspapers and magazines, radio and television, literature and art. The mass information and propaganda media must, in particular, render more effective assistance to party committees in efforts to promote and consolidate the system developed in the republic to supervise ideological and educational work to strengthen socialist labor discipline.

Ideopolitical work is a live, creative matter, it should be entrusted to purposeful, organized and enterprising people who practice what they preach. A lasting ideological impact can be achieved only if the ideological worker does not sidestep the sticky problems people are most concerned about, is receptive to their requirements and spiritual needs, has no use for formalism or rhetoric, pomposity or bombast. Formalism and a cold heart have no place in ideological work!

In the ideological campaign against imperialism, militarism and reaction party organizations must emphasize the advantages of real socialism, convincingly unmask anticommunism and antisovietism and explain the policies of the CPSU, an active fighter for detente in relations between states with different social and economic systems, for the establishment between them of mutually beneficial relations based on Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. Counterpropaganda work in the republic has improved of late, it is now more effective, topical and to the point. This work should be actively carried on and expanded.

In concluding, I would like to stress again that the tasks put before the party and the country by the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are of immense state and political importance. It is up to us, comrades, to work together toward their implementation.

As noted at the plenum, the inexhaustible strength of Soviet Communists is in the coherence of their ranks. It is a strength that manifests itself to the full when, in Lenin's words, "we all, members of the party, act as one man." This is precisely what is demanded of us by the party, the CPSU Central Committee and its leadership nucleus, the Politburo. This is the cornerstone of our past, present and future victories.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo on your behalf that the communists, all the toilers of the republic, solidly united behind our very own Leninist party, will by their selfless toil ensure the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and subsequent Central Committee plenums, and the principles and directives laid down in speeches by comrade K.U. Chernenko as well as the plans and commitments for 1984 and the five-year period as a whole, and will make a worthy contribution to increasing the might of our socialist Motherland.

(Comrade K. M. Bagirov's speech was received with deep attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause).

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO DISCUSSES SUPREME SOVIET ELECTIONS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular session, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro considered the matter of the course of preparing for the elections for the 11th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was noted that preparation for the elections is closely linked with the resolving of concrete tasks of economic, social-political and intellectual development and is being carried out in accordance with the demands of the February (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as well as with the positions taken in the address of K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, before the Plenum. It was recommended to the party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations that particular attention be paid to increasing the state of organization and discipline, to improving the operation of the soviets and to applying widely the initiative of the collective of the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov and the leading labor collectives of other enterprises of the republic to "fulfill the first-quarter plan by 4 March--election day."

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro, having discussed the results of examining the efficiency of the use of feed shops in the public farms of the Goriyskiy and Zugdidskiy rayons, considered the work carried out in the given direction to be unsatisfactory. The party, soviet and agricultural organs of the rayons were entrusted with taking all measures to maximize the use of feed shops, to improve animal husbandry further, to increase livestock productivity and to carry out the wintering of livestock successfully. A statement of the resolution adopted for the question under consideration and the material of the examination will be published in the press.

The results of the republic's review-competition of industrial enterprises in the quality of the production turned out and work efficiency, increasing the volume of production with the state emblem of quality and an improvement in the system of quality control, have been summarized. The results of the review-competition will be published in the republic's press.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro approved the initiative of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Construction, Gruzglavmontazhspeksstroy and the party's Sachkheriskiy Raykom on the bringing into secondary operation ahead of schedule and the completion of construction of the cotton-spinning mill at Sachkherye.

Having heard the report of Comrade Z.G. Gugunishvili, head of the Administration of Local Health Resorts under the GSSR Council of Ministers, on the course of carrying out the resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Regulation of the Administration of Local Health Resorts of the GSSR, the Georgian CP Central Committee specified concrete measures ensuring the realization of the demands of the resolution under consideration.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro also analyzed progress in implementing resolutions on measures for further improvement in the activities of the Institute for Physiology imeni I.S. Beritashvili of the GSSR Academy of Sciences and on the development of archeological work in the republic and the consolidation of the material and technical basis of archeological research.

At meetings of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro and Secretariat, a number of other questions concerning the economic and social-political life of the republic were discussed.

9746

CSO: 1830/389

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ KGB CHAIRMAN ATTENDS BORDER GUARD CELEBRATION

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by KirTAG: "At the Border Guard"]

[Text] Sixty years have passed since the founding of the Red Banner Okrug of the USSR KGB Eastern Border Guard. All these years the border guards of the USSR southeastern border have been meritoriously fulfilling the task assigned to them by the Communist Party and the Soviet government of protecting the USSR national boundaries. They stand vigilantly at their battle post and carry out courageously and unselfishly their difficult, responsible service.

The district soldiers greeted the famous anniversary closely united around the Communist Party, its Lenin Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko.

A solemn meeting of deputies of city workers and soldiers of the Alma-Ata Garrison took place on 2 March in Alma-Ata in observance of the famous anniversary.

A welcoming address was directed to the military council, command, political department, and staff of the Red Banner Okrug of the USSR KGB Eastern Border Guard, on behalf of communists, all workers of the KiSSR Central Committee of the CP, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the KiSSR Council of Ministers. In it, it was stated in particular:

"On land, on sea and in the air, in any weather, glorious sentries of our country have a difficult but honorable watch; they courageously and boldly guard the state border and securely guarantee the safety of our country. Among them the glorious border guards of the Red Banner Okrug of the Eastern Border Guard occupy a worthy place. The battle chronicles of the district are a component part of the heroic path of the Soviet border army, and they are closely connected with the institution and consolidation of Soviet power in the Central Asian and Kazakhstan republics.

"In the fierce skirmishes with the enemies of our country and in tense combat with plots of foreign reconnaissance, courage was strengthened and the military professionalism of the border guards of the district was sharpened. History relates up to the present the heroic deeds and names of Andrey Sidorov, Anton Onopko, Grigoriy Mezentsev, Sevost'yan Krivoshein, Vasilyiy Kondyurin, Andrey Bestsennyi and many other valiant defendants of our native land.

"In the fierce years of World War II, hundreds of soldiers of the district fought for Moscow, Stalingrad and Kursk, made a forced crossing of the Dnepr and participated in operations for freeing Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and in the destruction of fascism in Berlin. Eleven students of the district were awarded the high honorary title of Hero of the Soviet Union for the daring and courage they displayed.

"Special pride is felt among the soldiers of the district and among all of us because in the most difficult and drastic years of the defense of the achievement of the Great October Revolution, in the battle patrol at the front edge of the southeastern border stood the worthy leader of the communists of the border post, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

"The border guard heroes handed the glorious baton to the present generation of soldiers in the green service caps. Thanks to the constant care of the party and the Soviet State, the troops of the district have available the most modern equipment and military technology, and experienced, politically mature cadres serve in the district troops.

"The border guards of the district greeted their jubilee with high standards of battle and political training and great achievements in fulfilling socialist duties.

"The party and Soviet organs, the Komsomol organization and the workers of Soviet Kirgizstan are constantly strengthening their active connections with border units and show them comprehensive aid in protecting the national border. Hundreds of voluntary people's brigades and detachments of youthful friends of the border guards are active in the Kirgiz cities and towns. The workers of Soviet Kirgizstan remember the district guard heroes; kolkhozes, vokhozes, streets and schools are named after them, and memorials have been established for them. All this shows the enormous influence on the improvement of military-party education of the youth and prompts the achievement of high standards in service and the successful solution of problems by secure protection of the national border.

"The Soviet people, closely united around the Communist Party, its Lenin Central Committee and Politburo headed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko, approve with all their hearts and support the wise Lenin policy and by strong discipline, organization and fruitful constructive work respond to the fatherly endeavor of the party to raise the well-being of workers and maintaining peace on earth. The pledge of all our successes is in monolithic unity, in steadfast fidelity to the great Lenin cause and in the readiness of each Soviet person to stand up for the protection of the October conquest."

In the greeting the wish is expressed to all the personnel of the Red Banner Okrug of the USSR KGB Eastern Border Guard for new success in fulfilling the primary tasks for protecting the USSR national borders, increasing the quality of military and political preparation, strengthening military discipline and organization, fulfilling of socialist duties for transformation into life of the the historic resolutions of the CPSU 26th Congress.

The Red Banner Okrug of the Eastern Border Guard was awarded the Honorary Certificate of the KiSSR Supreme Soviet for successes achieved in protecting the USSR national boundaries and in connection with the 60th anniversary of its founding by Ukase of the KiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In accordance with an order of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the KiSSR supreme Soviet Presidium, the president of the KiSSR KGB, Major-General N.P. Lomov, presented the high award at the celebration meeting of members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Buro.

12410

CSO:- 1830/393

REGIONAL

NEW SOVIET FILM ON UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS REVIEWED

Kiev RABOTNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Jan 84 p 3

[Film Review by L. Dmitruk: "Beyond Forgiveness: Thoughts Upon Seeing the Film 'The Collapse of Operation Ursa Major'"]

[Text] On the wall of a small Ukrainian restaurant in Munich are hung neatly embroidered little bags with "a small handful of our country's earth" in each. Before beginning one of his regular business meetings with one Mr Strong--meetings in which the object of transaction is that same earth--a Bandera leader by the name of Shulika speaks of the power this tiny handful of dirt apparently imparts to him with a fervor that brings a quivering "patriotic" tear to his eye. Shulika loves his "Mother Ukraine." He loves her so much that he is ready to cover her with blood. To cover her with the blood of her "foolish" children, who did not want to live in darkness and slavery and reached out for a new life made possible by the unification of lands of Western Ukrainian and Soviet Ukraine.

What is human life for such swindlers when the question concerns one's own well-being, when it concerns money which one can get from Misters Strong after having become agents of their anticommunist schemes. The important thing in this dirty game is to maintain a pleasant face. A loud patriotic word about "the national idea" also comes in handy here, as does a sentimental environment--little bags of earth and a melancholy song create a pleasant background for "business" conversation.

This is a scene from the film "The Collapse of Operation Ursa Major" made in the Film Studio Imeni A. Dovzhenko by director A. Bukovskiy, an accurate visual characterization of active nationalistic rabble, who, having lost their Hitler masters, offered their services to their anti-Soviet successors from the United States. The latter are interested in the lists of Hitler's agents on Soviet soil. Not because they want to expose them, of course. It is for this material that a messenger, Zlata Zavada (Z. Zhuravleva) of the Union of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) crosses the border. The tension of the film rests on the contrast of the actions and world-view of Mariya Grigorevna Shevchuk (N. Antonova), captain of State Security, and the goals and view of Zavada.

"The Collapse of Operation Ursa Major" is a political detective story. At the base of the scenario, created jointly with director A. Bukovskiy, L. Korneshov placed his own tales written on the basis of actual legal files of former Bandera ringleaders. For this reason, the authors of the film were interested not so much in the outline of the action, although it is very important to the detective story, as the motives behind the characters' actions.

The more the ground shakes under the feet of Bes and Ren--the nationalist leaders--and their followers, the more they rage. This is the fury of the doomed. Their single wish is to run abroad, their single emotion is hate. But hate has various roots. A good writer, having lived through the blockade of Leningrad, said hate was what helped the heroic city to survive--one had to survive to spite the enemy. That was the hate felt by the Soviet people toward the fascist occupiers, who carried death and destruction to the land, whose aim was to destroy all that was gained in October [Revolution]. This is the kind of hate experienced by the Soviet people and all the honest people of the globe. If a man hates his own people who reared him and to whom his own mother belongs, however, this kind of hate is the death of the soul, more horrible than physical death. Then senseless brutality appears, money and comfort become God, even if this is in a foreign land. This type of a man is capable of the most terrifying crimes.

The older generation of Carpathia remember well the bestiality of OUN members: Stars carved on the chests of tortured Soviet activists; children hacked to death in families only suspected of sympathizing with Soviet power; neighbors burned alive and hanged by those who, like the Bandera band, operated with the name of Ukraine on their lips and the thought of a nice warm place somewhere in Munich or California and Florida... What film can depict all that is sealed in the memories of the people and recorded in the many volumes of judicial testimony which should be preserved forever? We must be reminded, however, not only in the name of unforgivable crimes, even after the passage of many years, but also in the name of our future, which keeps those gentlemen across the ocean from sleeping.

These gentlemen are not squeamish in their choice of collaborators, for they deal with scum who are ready to sell their people wholesale and retail in order to hide themselves from the righteous anger of the people, from holy revenge. Those who declared a crusade against communism are the proper servants; they are capable of all kinds of baseness. They are attempting to advance anti-Soviet literature in our country, or try to establish contact with different Soviet citizens and to recruit them into a spy ring. What do they hope for? Perhaps nothing, perhaps they simply have to earn their salaries.

Thus, although Ren, this Kuren man ["Kuren": Zporozhian cossack unit], is rendered harmless by the workers of the Soviet State Security, he is the one person, out of all the characters whom we image most in the role of an agent in today's anti-Soviet schemes. This is made obvious because Les Serdyuk was able to show Ren's degradation. In some things he still clings to habitual human notions such as friendship, trust, and attachment; yes, but

he is able to betray them so easily that you sense that he does this mechanically. For him, the main thing is to go abroad, abroad, abroad... And what will he do there? He does not want to think about that. Through his power of observation, mind, and animal intuition developed through long years of living in the forest and which had not left him, Ren senses the approach of his last days and takes out his rage on peaceful residents, spills their blood, the blood of his neighbors, for in their eyes it's not fear he sees but scorn, for they had lifted themselves up feeling like human beings.

The film brings us back to 1947 when such people as Mariya Shevchuk died to rid their motherland of the OUN scum, to expose the nationalistic underground, and to show the right path to those who accidentally fell into it. It brings us back to the time when the people entrusted with the destruction of nationalistic detachments not only fought but also made inroads into the hearts of such people as Ostap Blakitnyy (N. Sektimenko). You see, it is not natural for a young man to wander in forests and hideouts in the name of some illusory ideas of nationalist "leads." He wants to live, love, and care for the family. "They fight not only with sub-machine guns but also with good sincere words," says the captain of State Security, Malevanny (A. Barchuk), leader of the operation to destroy Bes's band. These words are well remembered by such hotheads as Komsomol member Ivan Nechay (A. Denisenko). They promote his political growth.

Those who committed the fatal error and allowed themselves to be stupefied by a nationalistic lie, gradually, and at the price of great losses to themselves, began to realize that Soviet power offers land and prosperity to the peasant, and rights which he never had and could never have under a bourgeois system. Communist word and example were completely convincing.

Today this is all history. But history is never impassive; it helps us to see our achievements and trace the line of development of friends and foes more clearly. Therefore, our interest in such films as "The Collapse of Operation Ursa Major" lies not in the recollection of events but in the current ideas contained in them.

12598

CSO: 1800/293

REGIONAL

BOOK ON KOMSOMOL AWARDS SEES FIRST PRINTING IN ESTONIAN

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 5 Apr 84 p 2

[Interview of Leonid Mikhaylov by Ulo Kraan: "To Know and To Remember: First Book in Estonian on Komsomol Awards"]

[Text] Last year, Eesti Raamat published an album, "Komsomoli autasud" [Komsomol Awards] on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the All-Union Komsomol. Leonid Mikhaylov, author and compiler, answers questions about the origin of the book, and what can be found between its red-gray covers.

[Question] For whom is the volume you wrote and compiled meant?

[Answer] For the young, but especially for Komsomol cadres and activists, propagandists of the Komsomol political education system, for speakers to young audiences, and for researchers into the history of the All-Union and the Estonian Komsomol.

[Question] Nothing that extensive has been written about Komsomol awards. Moreover, the book also talks about recipients. Collection of data must have been an extensive and time consuming task?

[Answer] As source material for the volume I used documents of the All-Union and Estonian Komsomol central committees; some information came from the volume "Awards of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee", published in 1976 by Molodaya Gvardiya, but many hours had to be spent in the All-Union Komsomol central archives and the party archives of the ECP Central Committee in search for information about award establishment and recipients. Also, all the awards had to be located. I had some awards in my collection, some had to be temporarily borrowed from recipients. Maido Limbak, curator of the Komsomol museum, was of great help. We looked up Erich Poldur and German Ilusk, former company Komsomol secretaries in the 8th Estonian Rifle Corps who had been decorated with an All-Union Komsomol Central Committee citation for organizational work and bravery during the 1944 Estonian liberation campaign. Both men still had their citation; in spite of wartime troubles they were well preserved.

[Question] One of the aims of the book was to educate modern youth on the basis of battle and work traditions of previous Komsomol generations. Who, in your opinion, could serve as examples for today's Komsomol generation?

[Answer] On 19 July 1947 the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee awarded posthumous citations to communist youths Viktor and Oskar Sillavalja, who died a heroes death fighting bourgeois nationalist gangs. The name of Helene Kallman has been entered on the honor rolls of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. The same list includes the name of Olympic champion, USSR distinguished master athlete Ants Antson, and of the brave stewardess Liina Harma. The highest Komsomol award, the All-Union Komsomol medal, was awarded for the first time in our republic in 1967, namely to Aarne Saar, tractor operator of Hargla kolkhoz in Valga Rayon. The most recent winner was painter Galina Ossennina of the 5th construction administration of the Tallinn Construction Trust in 1980. The name of Anna Holdblom, master machine milker of Viljandi Rayon's Vohma kolkhoz figures in the book as a recipient of the Leninist Komsomol prize.

[Question] What else do you have to say about the collection?

[Answer] The book depicts more than 60 All-Union Komsomol Central Committee awards in the order of their establishment. There follow more than 400 names of individuals and institutions in our republic who have won these awards; at the end of the book there is an index of the winners. The album contains color plates of the All-Union Komsomol awards. Along with the Institute of Language and Literature we made the award titles more uniform and orderly. Unfortunately, there had been many errors in translation and use of the awards.

The book "Komsomoli autasud" serves as an aid to Komsomol organizations in arranging thematic evenings and anniversary celebrations. Perhaps former members of the cell are found in the album, there can be get-togethers with them, they can be entered in the cell chronicle. The book also provides information for quizzes.

[Question] To what should greater attention be paid in rewarding personnel and in presenting the awards?

[Answer] Publicity. This must be done in school or at the job, the local radio point must be included, it must be part of visual agitation. The town and rayon Komsomol committees should inform rayon newspapers of award winners.

Awards must be issued consistently, beginning with town and rayon committee awards and ending with the All-Union Komsomol medal. Rayon committees must maintain exact records in this area.

The Komsomol awards should be presented at a festive ceremony, no later than 1 month after the decision to decorate has been made.

[Question] For 4 years you served as the head of the general department of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee. Now you are a senior consultant in

the soviets department of the ESSR Supreme Soviet presidium, but your ties to the Komsomol have not been cut.

[Answer] Every year I have been invited to address seminars of Komsomol cadres. Contacts with the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee continue. I avail myself here of the opportunity to thank all those who helped me and contributed to the compilation and publication of the Komsomol awards album.

9240

CSO; 1815/27

REGIONAL

BOOK DESCRIBES TOMSK TATAR ETHNOGRAPHY

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR, SERIYA 5 ISTORIYA No 6, (Nov-Dec) 83 (signed to press 22 Sep 83) carries on pages 210-212 a 700-word review by R.K. Saltykova of N.A. Tomilov's book "Ocherki etnografii tyurkskogo naseleniya tomskogo priob'ya: Etnicheskaya istoriya, byt i dukhovnaya kul'tura" [Izdatel'stvo Tomskogo universiteta, 1983, 214 pp.].

The reviewed book is a continuation of Tomilov's earlier monograph "Etnografiya tyurkoyazychnogo naseleniya Tomskogo Priob'ya" [Tomsk, 1980, 200 pp.]. It consists of an introduction, five chapters and a conclusion. Some folklore texts have been added as appendices.

The first chapter gives the ethnographic history of the Tomsk Tatars, consisting of Kalmaki, Chaty and Eushtintsy. The compactness of population distribution of all Tatar groups is cited as the reason for the close inter-group ties including those of marriage and family relations. Population growth among Tatars in this region has been constant and stable. The author follows the process of the merging of the Tomsk Tatars, even before the Revolution, with those of Bukhara and with the Volga Tatars. The present ethnic composition of the Tomsk Tatars, belonging to the larger group of Siberian Tatars both territorially and ethnically, is acquiring a strongly mixed character.

The second chapter is devoted to family structures. According to the 1897 census the average number of people per household among the Tomsk Tatars was 4.9. The figure for Kalmaki and Eushtintsy was 5.4. Soviet rule has effected an intensive growing together of rural and urban modes of living.

Family ceremonies at the turn of the century consisted of a combination of Muslim and pre-Muslim traits. Today rather significant changes have occurred in the wedding ceremony, while the burial and memorial ceremonies have remained conservative and very resistant to change.

The third chapter describes the structure of the Tomsk Tatars at the turn of the century was a single community, though some communities consisted of several villages, occasionally even Russian villages.

The concluding chapter is devoted to education, folklore, and religious beliefs.

In his conclusions the author traces the history of the influence of Soviet rule on the cultural transformation of the Tomsk Tatars, resulting in the present preponderance of Russian and all-union forms of culture and life style. At the same time individual elements specific to the Tatar population have remained in the form of family and social ceremonies, specific folk views and beliefs, and folklore.

REGIONAL

REGIONAL SEMINAR FOR INFORMATION AGENCY WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 April 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word announcement of the convening in Frunze on 24 April 1984 of a zonal seminar for workers of Kazakh, Uzbek, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, and Turkmen information agencies. E.I. Ivanov, deputy of the general director of TASS read a report entitled "Basic Directions for Improving the Economy of the Country in the Light of the Decisions of the December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums of the CC CPSU, in the Light of the Instructions in the Speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko; and the Topicality of TASS Information for Soviet and Foreign Presses." S.M. German, chief of the TASS Personnel Administration, analyzed methods for selecting, placing, and educating cadres in the republic information agencies. Reports on the experiences of the republic information agencies were read by their directors: Kh. Yu. Asletdinova (Uzbekistan), Zh. I. Ismagulov (Kazakhstan), T.I. Imanaliyev (Kirghiziya), Z.N. Nasriddinov (Tadzhikistan), and L.K. Glazovskaya (first director from Turkmenistan).

TURKMEN DEPUTY PROCURATOR ON POOR TRANSPORT DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 March 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by N. Yusupov, first deputy procurator of the Turkmen SSR and State Judicial Councilor Third Class, on the attitude of criminal neglect with which republic officials view their responsibility toward transport discipline. The number of transport vehicles which stand idle grew last year in the republic by more than 8 percent causing economic organizations to pay fines of over 2 million rubles, a great material loss to the government. Incomplete unloading, especially of liquid and granular freights, likewise results in considerable losses. Even worse than this neglect, however, are frequent instances of outright theft from freight cars and containers, often committed by transportation workers themselves.

CSO: 1830/438

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SECTION OF USSR SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY FORMED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by the Armenian agency Armenpress announcing the founding meeting of the Armenian Academy of Sciences' new Armenian section of the Soviet Sociological Association. Speeches were made by first deputy chairman of the Armenian Republic "Znaniye" Society and Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor L. Kalashyan, by the head of the Armenian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Law, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and professor, E. Markaryan, and others.

In his report "The Development of Sociology in Armenia" Professor L. Karapetyan, chairman of the organizational committee and pro-rector of Yerevan State University, said that the Armenian Sociologists' Organization had received social status, and that this marked a very important moment in the scientific life of the republic. "A thorough evaluation of the achievements and shortcomings points us toward the study of pressing problems in the social development of our republic."

Professor L. Karapetyan was elected chairman of the Armenian section of the association. Two deputy chairmen were elected: A. Ekmalyan, the current deputy director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, and L. Arutyunyan, head of the State University's Sociological Research Laboratory and Candidate of Economic Sciences.

JEWISH OBKOM CHIEF ON SUCCESS OF BIROBIDZHAN

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 May 1984 publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word article entitled "The Land in Which We Are Happy" by L. Shapiro, obkom first secretary of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, marking the 50th anniversary of the creation of the oblast. Shapiro briefly relates the history behind the settlement of the territory and goes on to recount the great economic, social and cultural achievements gained by the inhabitants of Birobidzhan over the last 50 years. He states that these achievements convincingly refute "bourgeois and Zionist fabrications" about the oblast and the condition of Jews in the Soviet Union.

REGIONAL

COMPUTERS MERIT MORE EMPHASIS IN SCHOOL REFORM PROJECT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 January 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Erkin Yoqubov (head of the Cybernetics Scientific-Production Unit Laboratory of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, Candidate of Technical Sciences) titled "Young People and Computers." The article is written as one in a series discussing the new project for education reform. Yoqubov stresses that it is necessary to take fuller advantage of cybernetics and computers. Unfortunately, at present most secondary school graduates do not know much about these areas. Yoqubov approves of the mention in the education reform project of the need to establish special schools and interschool cabinets to help provide pupils with more knowledge of modern computer technology and to teach pupils how to use it. However, he suggests two additional statements be added to the reform proposal. One, computer science departments shall be organized under pedagogical institutes and they shall be fully provided with cadre. The other addition concerns creation of original textbooks on cybernetics and the fundamentals of computers for school pupils.

AYTMATOV NOVEL USED FOR RUSSIAN INSTRUCTION IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KIRGIZSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 84 (signed to press 7 Feb 84) carries on pages 7-14 a 4,000-word article entitled "Working on the Pages of the Legend of the Bird Donenbay." The legend forms a central part of Chinghiz Aytmatov's novel "The Day Lasts Longer Than a Hundred Years." A Russian translation from the original Kirghiz is presently being used in 10th grade Russian language classes in some Kirghiz schools and is to be used universally beginning with the 1984/85 academic year. The theme of the legend is the importance of remembering one's ancestors and the history of one's people.

CSO: 1830/434

REGIONAL

TAMBOV OBKOM CHIEF ON PARTY WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 April 1984 publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word article entitled "Approach to Business" by A. Khomyakov, first secretary of Tambov Obkom. Khomyakov writes about what he considers to be one of the key tasks of the obkom: improving the selection, placement and education of party cadres and increasing their responsibility for work entrusted to them. He discusses the qualities and work methods of successful leaders, furnishing examples of good and effective leadership in the oblast. Khomyakov also writes about the need for continuous supervision of economic managers by party organizations while avoiding at the same time the displacement of economic

MOSCOW OBKOM CHIEF ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 18 April 1984 publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word article entitled "In Key Positions" by V. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow Obkom. Konotop writes about the progress of social and economic development in the Moscow region.

CSO: 1811/61

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

11 JUNE 1984